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CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

E. M. CLARKE, M.D. (Lond.).

FOR THE YEAR 1933.



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CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1933.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Whole time Medical Officers:

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	E. M. Clarke, M.D.Lond.
Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	...	W. F. L. Day, M.B., B.Ch.Camb., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Medical Superintendent of Tehidy Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	F. Chown, M.B.Lond., L.S.A., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist	...	...	...	...	R. J. E. Hanson, M.B., B.Ch.Camb., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Assistant School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	Dorothy A. Chown, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. J. A. Clark, M.B., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Elizabeth Macleod, M.D., Ch.B.Edin.

Part time Medical Officers:

Hon. Consulting Surgeon, Tehidy Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	L. C. Panting, M.B., B.Ch.Oxon., F.R.C.S.Eng.
Medical Officer of Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre	...	...	...	...	C. H. Rivers, M.D., B.Ch.Camb., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., M.D.Adelaide, B.Sc.Lond.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	...	...	W. W. Rentoul, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.Belf.
Pathologist	...	...	...	...	E. Wordley, M.D.Camb., M.R.C.P.Lond.
11 Medical Officers, Poor Law Institutions (Public Assistance).					
68 District Medical Officers (Public Assistance).					
65 Public Vaccinators.					

Other whole time Officers:

School Dental Surgeons	...	...	...	...	W. H. Ellam, B.D.S.Liverp. F. R. Taylor, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng.
Orthopaedic Sister	...	...	...	...	Helen V Jonsson, Cert.C.S.M.M.G., M.E.
Matron Tehidy Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	M. E. Ogilvy
Mental Deficiency Officers	...	...	...	...	E. M. Cowlard. F. Evea.
Matron St. Columb Institution for Mental Defectives	...	...	...	...	V. I. Grigg.
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	B. Filley, A. Flamank, D. V. Gray, J. C. Henderson, A. A. Housman, R. Tregaskis, G. Varcoe.
School Dental Nurses	...	...	...	...	C. Good, R. P. Rowe.
17 Nurses, Tehidy Sanatorium.					
8 Trained Nurses and 34 Assistant Nurses, Public Assistance Institutions.					

Other part time Officers:

Public Analyst	...	...	...	...	Dr. H. E. Cox, The Laboratory, 11, Billiter Square, London, E.C.3.
Inspector of Midwives and Superintendent of the County Nursing Association	...	...			M. Riden
Assistant Inspectors of Midwives	...	...			E. Pearson, L. M. Runacres, B. Filley
Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	...	...	...		M. Bradley.
15 Veterinary Inspectors.					W. W. Johnston, A. E. James, J. Shea,
27 Vaccination Officers.					K. R. C. Martin.
150 District Nurses (Health Visitors).					

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	... ... ... ... ...	864,126 acres.
Population, 1933	... ... ...	312,076 (Registrar General's estimate).
Number of inhabited houses (1931 census)	...	83,544
Rateable Value	... ... ...	£1,264,684
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£5,079

Re-Arrangement of County Districts. As a result of the first general review of districts under the Local Government Act, 1929, s. 46, the 28 Urban and 15 Rural districts have been reduced to 20 Urban and 10 Rural districts, as follows:—

Name of District.	Area in Acres.	Approximate population.
Bodmin Borough	3,311	5,601
Bude—Stratton Urban	4,278	4,301
Camborne—Redruth Urban	22,411	36,326
Falmouth Borough	1,893	15,512
Fowey Borough	2,973	2,599
Helston Borough	3,965	5,165
Launceston Borough	2,182	4,071
Liskeard Borough	2,704	4,268
Looe Urban	1,649	3,090
Lostwithiel Borough	2,964	1,974
Newquay Urban	5,290	7,628
Padstow Urban	3,343	2,465
Penryn Borough	721	4,254
Penzance Borough	3,124	19,964
St. Austell Urban	18,288	22,060
St. Ives Borough	4,339	8,267
St. Just Urban	7,634	4,359
Saltash Borough	5,335	6,330
Torpoint Urban	975	3,975
Truro City	2,476	11,668
 Total Urban	 99,855	 173,877

Name of District.	Area in Acres.	Approximate population.
Camelford Rural	52,544	7,550
Kerrier Rural	90,989	17,909
Launceston Rural	73,081	6,700
Liskeard Rural	104,851	14,048
St. Austell Rural	82,030	20,486
St. Germans Rural	48,400	16,252
Stratton Rural	56,301	4,904
Truro Rural	108,073	24,568
Wadebridge Rural	88,231	12,705
West Penwith Rural	59,771	17,146
 Total Rural	 764,271	 142,268
 Total County	 864,126	 316,145

Local Government Act, 1929, S.58. The Council in consultation with the District Councils are preparing a scheme for the grouping of Districts for the appointment of Medical Officers of Health not engaged in private practice.

The chief industries according to the 1921 Census for males were:—

Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	25,931
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	9,108
Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	2,775
Tin mining	...	...	...	...	...	3,246
Other mines and quarries	...	...	...	...	...	5,862

Live Births.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	3,993	2,092
Illegitimate	...	198	103

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.43.

Still Births.

Total	Male.	Female.
216	123	93

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 50.15.

Deaths.

Total	Male.	Female.
4,480	2,106	2,374

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.35.

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:—

from Sepsis	...	8	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	1.81
from other causes	...	12	" "	2.72
Total	...	20	" "	4.53

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	52.01
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	48.83
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	116.16
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	10
" " Whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	11
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	6

Comparative Rates.

		Cornwall.	England & Wales.
Live births, rate per 1,000 total population	...	13.43	14.4
Stillbirths, rate per 1,000 total population	...	0.69	0.62
Total deaths under 1 year, rate per 1,000 live births	...	52.01	64.0
Diarrhoea, under 2 years, rate per 1,000 live births	...	1.50	7.1
Deaths from all causes, rate per 1,000 population	...	14.35	12.3
" Enteric Fever	,,	0.003	0.01
" Measles	,,	0.03	0.05
" Scarlet Fever	,,	0.01	0.02
" Whooping Cough	,,	0.03	0.05
" Diphtheria	,,	0.01	0.06
" Influenza	,,	0.60	0.57
" Violence	,,	0.50	0.54
Maternal Mortality	Puerperal sepsis	1.81	1.71
rate per 1,000	Others	2.72	2.52
total births.	Total	4.53	4.23

Birth Rate.

The birth rate in Cornwall in 1933 was the lowest on record and should be compared with that for 1892 when there were 8,757 births, a birth rate of 27.3 per 1,000 population.

Population.

The population enumerated at the Census of 1921 (June) was 318,956 (including an unknown number of visitors), and at the Census of 1931 (April) was 316,228, from which 3,708 must be deducted, the correction for visitors, giving a real population of 312,520.

According to the Census 1931, the following table shows the population of the administrative County of Cornwall from the year 1801 :—

Year of Census.	Population.	Intercensal increase or decrease.	Per cent.
1801	192,281	—	—
1811	220,525	+ 28,244	+ 14.7
1821	261,045	+ 40,520	+ 18.4
1831	301,306	+ 40,261	+ 15.4
1841	342,159	+ 40,853	+ 13.6
1851	355,558	+ 13,399	+ 3.9
1861	369,390	+ 13,832	+ 3.9
1871	362,343	— 7,047	— 1.9
1881	330,686	— 31,657	— 8.7
1891	322,571	— 8,115	— 2.5
1901	322,334	— 237	— 0.1
1911	328,098	+ 5,764	+ 1.8
1921	320,705	— 7,393	— 2.3
1931	317,968	— 2,737	— 0.9

(These figures include the Isles of Scilly).

It will be seen that the maximum population was in the year 1861, and the population has been falling since, with the exception of the intercensal period 1901—11.

During the intercensal period of 1921—31 there was a natural increase (i.e., excess of births over deaths) of 2.2% and a loss by migration of 3.1%, so that there was a net loss of 0.9%.

Excess of females over males. The excess of females was 20,270, a proportion of 1.136 females per thousand males.

The following table shows the distribution of the population according to sex and age :—

Age last Birthday.	Males.	Females.
0 — 1	4,340	4,288
2 — 9	19,140	18,502
10 — 19	24,743	24,219
20 — 29	23,432	25,118
30 — 39	20,345	24,220
40 — 59	35,524	43,601
60 and over	21,325	29,171
Total	148,849	169,119

For males there is a decrease for the ages 0—19 and an increase for ages 20 and over, and for females there is a decrease for ages 0—39 and an increase for ages 40 and over.

Density. For the County as a whole the density is 0.4 persons per acre; in the Urban districts 2.4, and the Rural districts 0.2. In the East Penzance Ward the density is 41.8 and in some of the Wards of Falmouth the density is 30.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate of 52 per 1,000 live births was slightly more than in 1930 when it was 51 per 1,000 live births, the lowest on record. Of the 218 infant deaths, however, 143 were due to congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.

Previous infant mortality rates :—	Cornwall.	England & Wales.
1898	156	160
1900	126	154
1910	85	105
1911	129	130
1920	59	80
1930	51	60
1931	54	66
1932	54	65
1933	52	64

Death Rate.

The crude death rate is higher than that for England and Wales, as Cornwall contains a higher percentage of old people, owing to the migration of young adults. In 1882 the crude death rate was 18.8 per 1,000 population.

Natural Increase or Decrease.

There were 289 more deaths than births, a natural decrease rate of 0.9 per 1,000 of the population. The natural increase in England and Wales is 5.0 per 1,000 of the population; in the year immediately preceding the war it was 10 per 1,000, and in the period 1876-1880, when the birth rate was at its maximum, it was 14.5 per 1,000 of the population. This is the first natural decrease reported for Cornwall.

Chief causes of death at all ages, as given in Tables III and IV at the end of the Report.

	Total Deaths, 1933.	Rate per 1,000 Deaths. Cornwall, 1933.	England and Wales, 1932.
Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels	... 1,359	303	264
Cancer	... 553	123	125
Respiratory disease	... 367	82	113
Old Age	... 324	68	38
Tuberculosis	... 249	56	69
Suicide and deaths from violence	... 158	35	45
Congenital Debility	... 143	32	34
Disease of Kidneys, etc.	... 158	35	49
Influenza	... 189	42	27

Of the 324 deaths ascribed to old age, 112 were of males and 212 of females. The comparatively large number of deaths from old age, diseases of the heart and blood vessels, and cancer is due to the higher proportion of old people in the population of Cornwall than in that of England and Wales as a whole. Nearly all the deaths from tuberculosis occurred between the ages of 15 and 55, while nearly all the deaths from cancer occurred in people over the age of 45 years. The deaths from congenital debility, etc., occurred in the first year.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I. (i) A list of Officers is given at the beginning of the Report.

(ii) (a) Laboratory Facilities.

The Redruth Clinical Laboratory formerly maintained by the Redruth Rural District Council has now been transferred to the Camborne—Redruth Urban District Council. Sputa are sent to this Laboratory by the County Council, and District Councils send various specimens.

The South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital Pathological Department. Venereal Diseases specimens, milk specimens, etc., are sent to the Laboratory by the County Council.

The Laboratory of the County Analyst, 11, Billiter Square, London, E.C.3. Specimens of water and food, etc., are sent to this Laboratory by the County Council.

District Councils make their own arrangements with various Laboratories.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

Motor ambulances are provided and maintained by voluntary organisations, and there is a Joint Committee of representative members of the British Red Cross Society and The Order of St. John, the Cornwall Voluntary Aid Organisation.

The following are the motor ambulances:—

Home Service Ambulances:

St. Austell.
Bodmin.
Falmouth.

Launceston
Truro.

Affiliated Ambulances :

Camborne.	St. Ives.
Camelford.	Launceston.
Hayle.	Liskeard.
Helston.	Pendeen.
Illogan.	Penzance.
	Redruth.

During the year 1933, 2,354 patients were carried by these ambulances, a distance of 41,173 miles, at a cost of £1,093. The cost per patient averaged 10/8, and the cost per mile 8d. £569 was recovered from patients, etc., 56% of working expenses. These ambulances are not available for ordinary infectious disease, but are used in connection with the Council's Public Health Services. Ambulances for ordinary infectious disease are provided by the District Councils in connection with the Isolation Hospitals.

(c) Nursing in the Home.

This is undertaken by the District Nursing Associations, 136 of which are affiliated to the County Nursing Association and employ 154 nurses. There are also four emergency nurses appointed by the County Nursing Association who are employed for the County Council in maternity cases and cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. When not required by the County Council they are employed by the County Nursing Association. There are also five unaffiliated Nursing Associations in the County.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Particulars of these are given in the sections dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, Venereal Diseases, and Orthopaedic Treatment.

(e) Hospitals. (See Tables at the end of the Report).

2. (i) **The administration of the institutional medical services transferred from the late Boards of Guardians under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929.** Development has continued on the same lines as reported in previous Reports. There are 11 Public Assistance Institutions, all of which are mixed Institutions including an Infirmary for the sick and the House part of the Institution. (See Table at end of Report).

(ii) **Poor Law Medical Out Relief.** Arrangements have been made whereby all medical relief districts in the County will eventually, if there are medical practitioners residing or practising in such districts who are willing to contract with the County Council, be served by medical practitioners contracting with the County Council under the terms of the Scheme.

The County Council will contract with any medical practitioner, who is duly qualified and willing to serve on a panel of medical practitioners residing or practising in any medical relief district, for the provision of relief in a medical relief district to which the Scheme applies.

Poor persons granted medical relief will be able to select from the panel of medical practitioners for the medical relief district in which they reside, the medical practitioner they desire to attend them.

(iii) **Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.** The St. Columb Public Assistance Institution has been transferred from the Public Assistance Committee to the Committee for the Care of Mental Defectives, and has been adapted for the accommodation of 77 low grade children and 34 women of medium or high grade. The Institution will be opened shortly. The following accommodation is approved by the Board of Control in Public Assistance Institutions:—Falmouth, 10 adult males, 13 adult females and 24 boys under 16. Bodmin, 20 adult women and 5 adult men.

3. (i) **Midwifery and Maternity Services.** The Scheme for ante-natal examinations has been further developed, and three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been established by voluntary agencies, making a total of 23.

(ii) **Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.** No change.

(iii) **Health Visitors.** No change.

(iv) **Infant Life Protection.** No change.

(v) **Orthopaedic Treatment.** No change.

4. **Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.** There are 26 registered Nursing Homes. Exemption from registration has been granted to 15 Hospitals.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) **Water. Rural Water Supply.** This question has not been such an urgent one here as in some Counties, but a scheme for assisting Rural Councils in improving the water supply has been approved by the Council.

2. **Rivers and Streams.** No action has been taken during the year.

3. No action has been taken under S.57 of the Local Government Act, 1929, during the year.

4. **Schools.** The sanitary condition and water supply of the Schools is constantly receiving the attention of the Education Committee, and as opportunity offers Schools are connected with water and drainage schemes.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

Housing Act, 1930, Part IV. No application has been made to the County Council by a District Council for a grant towards houses in rural areas.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

At a Conference between the Health Committee and Representatives of the District Councils, it was decided to leave the inspection of milk, including the taking of samples for Tuberle Bacilli, to the District Councils. While some Councils have made arrangements for such examinations, there does not seem to be any general systematic examination of the milk supply for Tuberle Bacilli. No inspection of Dairy herds is made by the County Council under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 and the appointment of a whole time Veterinary Inspector (with the Diseases of Animals Committee) would be desirable. This matter is now under consideration.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Eight "Grade A" licences have been issued by the County Council. Sixteen "Grade A" (T.T.) licences have been issued by the Ministry of Health. At one time there were twenty "Grade A" licences, but many of the producers have now taken out a "Grade A" (T.T.) licence.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

There were 50 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, of which at least 30 per cent. were due to bovine infection. In children under 10 years of age it is estimated that 70 per cent. of cases of tuberculosis of cervical glands, 25 per cent. of bones and joints, and 55 per cent. of lupus, are due to bovine infection. The percentage diminishes as age of notification increases, and in adults a larger proportion are due to infection from human sources.

In 1932 there were in the County 237,177 cattle, and of these, 95,484 were dairy cattle. Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, the following work was done in 1933:—

Number of premises on which disease was reported, but not confirmed by Veterinary Inspector	... ...	103	} 325 premises inspected.
Number of premises on which disease was declared to exist by Veterinary Inspector	... ...	222	
Total number of bovine animals on premises	... ...	9100	
Total number of animals examined by Veterinary Inspector	... ...	1149	
Number of animals found on slaughter to be affected	... ...	242	
(a) Having tuberculosis of the udder	... ...	8	
(b) Giving tuberculous milk	... ...	—
(c) Suffering from tuberculous emaciation	... ...	157	} 242
(d) Otherwise affected by tuberculosis	... ...	77	

Of 698 cows in milk examined, 141 were found on slaughter to be affected:—

(a) Having tuberculosis of the udder	8	} 141
(b) Giving tuberculous milk	... ...	—
(c) Suffering from tuberculous emaciation	... ...	91
(d) Otherwise affected by tuberculosis	... ...	42

Of the 242 animals slaughtered, in 93 animals the disease was so advanced that not more than a quarter of the market value was paid as compensation, and in 149 animals the disease was not so advanced, and not more than three-quarters of the market value was payable.

The figures for the cows in milk were:—

Number slaughtered	... ...	141
Full compensation paid	... ...	0
One-fourth compensation paid	... ...	69
Three-fourths compensation paid	... ...	72

These figures are not very satisfactory; the object of the Order is to get rid of tuberculous animals in the early stages of the disease, and not to go on milking cows until the disease is advanced. It is unfortunate that more specimens of milk are not examined by the District Councils, and it would be useful for some specimens to be taken by the officials of the County Council where specimens are not taken by the District Councils.

The appointment of whole-time Veterinary Inspectors is under consideration.

Year 1932, June—

Total acreage in crops and grass	866,320
Dairy Cattle	95,484
Other cattle	141,693
Sheep	324,333
Pigs	162,108
	} 237,177

A report by J. J. MacGregor, M.S., B.Sc., N.D.A., Assistant Economist, Seale-Hayne Agricultural College, shows that Cornwall and Devon have a definite surplus of cattle, sheep, and pigs, available for other parts of the country.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

The County of Cornwall Act, S.68, when adopted by a District Council provides for the registration of manufacturers, vendors, merchants, dealers, and premises for the manufacture or storage or sale of ice-cream.

S.69 is in operation without adoption and provides for the notification of infectious disease and for dealing with infected ice-cream. It also provides for the inspection of materials, commodities or articles of food on such premises.

(c) Adulteration, etc.

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, etc.:—

Name of Article.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Remarks.
Milk	234	212	22	1 Sample had added water and was deficient in fat. 5 Samples had added water. 13 were deficient in fat. 3 were deficient in non-fatty solids. 1 sample had added water.
Milk, dried	1	1		
Butter	24	23	1	
Margarine	1	1	..	
Cream	10	10	..	
Cheese	1	1	..	
Sausages	3	3	..	
Lard	1	1	..	
Tinned Beef	1	1	..	
Peas	1	1	..	
Mincemeat	1	1	..	
Jam, Honey & Jellies	5	5	..	
Pepper	7	7	..	
Rice	1	1	..	
Junket Powder	1	1	..	
Flour	1	1	..	
Baking Powders	2	2	..	
Blanc Mange Powder	1	1	..	
Spices	7	7	..	
Rum Essence	1	1	..	
Tinned Salmon	1	1	..	
Lemon Crystals & Powder	3	3	..	
Ginger	1	1	..	
Pickles	1	1	..	
Sauce	1	1	..	
Sweetmeats	8	8	..	
Vinegar	10	7	3	2 Samples had added water. 1 Sample consisted of artificial vinegar.
Olive Oil	1	1	..	
Medicinal Oils	2	2	..	
Spirits	5	5	..	
Non-Alcoholic Drinks	5	5	..	
Aspirin Tablets	1	1	..	
Headache Powder	1	1	..	
Miscellaneous	14	14	..	
Totals	358	332	26	7.42% adulterated.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Chemical examination of food is undertaken by the Public Analyst, Dr. H. E. Cox, The Laboratory, 11, Billiter Square, London, E.C. 3.

Bacteriological examination of milk is undertaken by Dr. E. Wordley, at the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. Hospital Accommodation. Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the County Council must prepare a scheme for the provision of efficient isolation hospitals. A scheme is being prepared in consultation with the District Councils.

2. Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year:

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	384	6
Diphtheria	120	5
Enteric Fever, including		
Paratyphoid	21	2
Puerperal Fever	9	
Puerperal Pyrexia	25	{ 20

		Total cases notified.	Total Deaths.
Pneumonia	... ...	206	136
Erysipelas	... ...	46	?
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		18	—
Encephalitis Lethargica		5	9
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	4	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	2	1

Diphtheria. 88 notifications were in urban districts and 32 in rural districts, a total of 120 cases. The distribution is shown in the table at the end of the Report. Last year there were 190 notifications. The notifications are now as in the period 1900-1910. From 1910-1920 the notifications rose gradually to 883 in 1920. There was then a rapid fall to 96 in the year 1923, evidently due to the development of immunity in the affected districts. There were 5 deaths, a fatality of 4.1%. This is about the average, and would be less if it were possible to treat all cases on the first day of the disease. Before the introduction of anti-toxin, the fatality was 30%.

Scarlet Fever. 223 cases were notified in the urban districts and 161 in the rural districts, a total of 384. It is doubtful whether this represents half of the cases, which are often so mild that no notice is taken of the disease. Isolation is impossible where there are many cases, and in any case is of little use in preventing the spread of the infection, seeing that so many cases are never notified at all. There were 6 deaths, a fatality of 1.5% of the notifications. If all cases were notified this rate would be about 0.5%. This is a very mild disease now, very different from epidemics some years ago, when the fatality has been 30%.

Enteric Fever. There were 14 notifications in urban districts and 7 in rural districts, a total of 21 cases. There were 2 deaths, a fatality of 14.2%. The usual cause of a small epidemic now is milk, infected by a carrier. Most of the cases are single cases and no evidence is found as to the cause of the infection.

Of the non-notifiable diseases, there was 10 deaths from Measles and 11 deaths from Whooping Cough.

3. (a) **Cancer.** There were 553 deaths from Cancer as compared with 606 in the previous year, a rate of 123 per 1,000 deaths from all causes in Cornwall. The rate in England and Wales in 1932 was 125 per 1,000 deaths.

Radium. In addition to the National Centres in Hospitals associated with Medical Schools some additional Regional Centres have been established, and the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth, is one.

In 1933 the following patients were referred to this Hospital:—

		Referred.	Treated.
Malignant	... ...	61	52
Non-malignant	... ...	3	1
		—	—
		64	53
		—	—

(b) Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been necessary under Section 66 of the Public Health Act 1925, all the necessary action being taken under the Council's Blind Scheme.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified.	Cases		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Treated	At Home.				
18	13	5	18	—	—	—

Many of the cases notified were very mild. An emergency nurse is supplied for home nursing when necessary.

(c) **Tuberculosis.** No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Much of the work is set out in tabular form, and will be found at the end of the Report. There are tuberculosis treatment centres at Penzance, Tuckingmill, Truro, St. Austell and Liskeard. There is a Sanatorium at Tehidy with 96 beds.

The Tuberculosis Officer, on receipt of a notification, informs the notifying practitioner that he proposes to follow up the notification unless the practitioner reports that there are special reasons why this should not be done.

New Cases and Mortality During 1933.

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.				
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
1—5	...	—	—	4	2	—	—	5	2
5—15	...	1	6	7	4	—	2	7	2
15—25	...	24	31	10	7	14	24	6	7
25—35	...	30	29	4	6	30	22	—	10
35—45	...	29	15	1	1	18	14	—	1
45—55	...	27	9	2	1	30	8	1	3
55—65	...	12	6	—	1	17	12	—	—
65 and upwards	6	2	—	—	7	6	—	—	1
Totals ...	129	98	28	22	117	88	20	26	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Notification Rates.

	Cornwall.				England & Wales.			
	No. of Cases.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.	All Forms.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.	All Forms.
	Pulmonary.	Others.						
1913	578	195	1.75	0.59	2.34	2.65	1.14	3.79
1929	288	74	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.33	0.42	1.75
1930	263	81	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.26	0.42	1.68
1931	295	61	0.95	0.20	1.15	1.41	0.46	1.87
1932	274	66	0.88	0.21	1.09	1.16	0.38	1.54
1933	227	50	0.73	0.16	0.89	—	—	—

Death Rates from Tuberculosis.

	Cornwall.				England & Wales.			
	No. of Deaths.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.	All Forms.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.	All Forms.
	Pulmonary.	Others.						
1838-42	—	—	—	—	—	3.78	0.64	4.42
1901	484	97	1.49	0.30	1.79	1.26	0.54	1.80
1929	219	66	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.74	0.19	0.93
1930	236	62	0.75	0.20	0.95	0.68	0.18	0.87
1931	203	61	0.65	0.20	0.85	0.68	0.18	0.87
1932	205	39	0.65	0.12	0.77	0.68	0.15	0.83
1933	205	46	0.65	0.15	0.8	—	—	—

The following Table shows the cases actually diagnosed as tuberculosis by the County Tuberculosis Officer:—

New (Definite) Cases.

Year.	Pulmonary.					Non-Pulmonary.					Total pulmonary and non-pulmonary.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1926	186	98	7	8	289	18	18	14	11	61	300
1927	111	89	7	8	215	9	16	16	6	47	262
1928	106	105	10	5	226	11	11	12	5	39	265
1929	110	88	8	3	204	12	17	7	6	42	246
1930	94	92	3	7	196	13	12	13	2	40	236
1931	107	95	4	5	211	9	10	4	4	27	238
1932	102	92	3	8	200	8	15	8	7	38	238
1933	103	78	—	7	183	13	7	2	2	24	207

The following Table shows the numbers and sexes for the year 1933:—

Notifications.				New Cases confirmed by County Tuberculosis Officer.				Deaths.			
Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
129	98	28	22	103	80	15	9	117	88	20	26
227	277	50	—	183	207	24	—	205	251	46	—

The 50 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows:—

Bones and joints	...	...	21
Intestines and peritoneum			10
Glands	...	...	6
Meninges	...	...	3
Kidneys	...	...	5
Larynx	...	...	2
Others	...	...	3

X-ray Apparatus. The only apparatus available is at Tehidy. As it is often impossible to exclude the possibility of Tuberculosis without an X-ray examination, it would be desirable for a second X-ray apparatus to be available for the Eastern part of the County.

Sanocrysin and Artificial Pneumothorax treatment are available at Tehidy.

Artificial Light Treatment. Three lamps are used:—

- (i) A long flame carbon arc lamp, consuming 30 amperes.
- (ii) A vacuum type Mercury Vapour lamp, consuming 4 amperes.
- (iii) A Tungsten arc lamp, using from 5 to 10 amperes.

The current is direct, and the voltage 110.

Disease treated during the year, Lupus Vulgaris.

Advanced Cases of Tuberculosis. Provision is being made for 12 more male patients at Tehidy.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the registers of Medical Officers of Health on 31st December, 1933 was:—

	Fulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males
Females
Totals

Total cases 2,085 = 6.7 per thousand of the population.

The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 8.2 per thousand population. The value of these figures is rather doubtful, and the only reliable figure is the death rate.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment Centres: (1) Tuckingmill, (2) The City Hospital, Plymouth. All Treatment Centres in the Country are open to all comers. The centre at the S.D. and E.C. Hospital, Plymouth has been transferred to the City Hospital, Plymouth.

Summary of Work done:—

	TREATMENT CENTRE AT PLYMOUTH.							TREATMENT CENTRE AT TUCKINGMILL.						
	(Patients from Cornwall only).													
	1920	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1920	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
No. of Persons dealt with at the out-patient Dept. for the first time and found to be suffering from:—														
Syphilis	55	19	16	11	20	15	19	54	15	20	25	34	21	25
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	3	—	7	—
Gonorrhœa	20	44	31	30	21	33	28	37	48	57	75	55	68	70
Conditions other than Venereal	18	31	31	26	32	33	35	3	14	24	16	19	29	33
Total	93	94	78	67	73	82	82	94	81	101	119	108	125	128
Total No. of attendances at the out-patient dept.	808	761	858	784	880	782	807	554	1032	1190	1227	1136	1353	1378
Aggregate No. of in-patient days	1059	770	164	313	457	744	626	—	11	—	4	16	53	58
No. of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given. (Out-patients and In-patients.)	305	81	155	93	181	63	127	302	433	393	334	393	333	310
Examination of pathological material at the Treatment Centre or sent to an approved laboratory for the detection of														
Spirochetes	1	5	6	12	10	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonococci	32	131	92	75	89	146	122	30	30	40	50	57	61	74
For Wassermann reaction	117	69	61	51	95	93	80	89	71	75	63	65	106	118
For Kahn reaction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	77	

Summary for Cornish Patients:

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	
New cases									187	175	179	186	181	207	210
Total attendances at Clinics ...	1,362								1,793	2,048	2,011	2,016	2,135	2,185	
Specimens examined from Clinics	270								306	274	251	316	410	473	

The following Table shows the number of new cases at the Treatment Centres actually found to be suffering from venereal diseases:—

1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	
166	110	75	90	83	102	95	126	130	124	144	130	145	142	

There is of course no record of the number of patients seeking treatment privately from medical practitioners, although the supply of arsenobenzol drugs to medical practitioners may be some indication of the number of patients seeking treatment for syphilis only.

Examination of Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners in Private Practice in the County.

	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Number of medical practitioners who applied for outfits ...	24	20	24	25	26	28	32
Outfits supplied	175	129	158	132	138	163	188
Specimens examined for Spirochetes	7	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gonococci	28	35	22	14	31	29	80
Wassermann Reaction	114	95	158	149	157	172	196

Free Supply of Arsenobenzol.

Number of medical men who applied for a free supply ...	13	10	14	12	13	15	11
Doses of arsenobenzol supplied ...	387	219	222	218	322	180	177

Prevention of venereal diseases is more important than treatment. The question is receiving more attention, but it is a delicate one, and is influenced by economic, social and religious considerations.

BLIND PERSONS.

A table will be found at the end of the Report (Table IX).

Blind children 5—16 years of age are educated at the Exeter Blind Institution. After the age of 16 years suitable blind persons are trained for various occupations at the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Plymouth.

After training, a blind person may become a home worker under the supervision of the Institution, or in exceptional circumstances may work in the Institution.

Apart from the above work there are four Home Teachers, three sighted and one blind, working under the County Blind Association who visit the homes of blind persons and teach Moon and Braile reading, and otherwise keep under observation all blind persons who wish to be visited. 6,445 visits were made to blind persons, and 769 lessons given. There are 48 Library members.

There are 22 home workers, and 2 journeymen in the Institution at Plymouth.

A grant is made by the Council to the County Blind Association for the assistance of the necessitous blind, excluding those under the care of the Public Assistance Committee. Efforts are made to bring the income of each blind person to 15s. a week including benefits by living with relations, with rent and attendance free. 124 grants were being made in March, 1934, varying from 5s. to £1 per month.

There were 758 registered blind persons on 31.3.34.

About 90 wireless sets are on loan to blind persons from the British Wireless Fund.

VACCINATION.

A Table is given at the End of the Report (Table X), setting out the work under the Vaccination Acts, which is now undertaken by the Health Committee. It will be seen that for the year 1932 only 855 children out of 4,279 were successfully vaccinated, i.e., 19.9%. Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection were received for 2,837 children, i.e., 66%, and 12 were found to be insusceptible to vaccination. For the year 1931 the corresponding figures were about the same.

In England and Wales in 1931 39.0% were vaccinated and there were 46.7% declarations of conscientious objection.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternity Ward. A maternity ward with six beds is maintained by the Council at the West Cornwall Miners' and Women's Hospital, Redruth, under an agreement with the governing body of that Institution. 63 cases were admitted during the year, as compared with 58 in the previous year. The admissions were for the following reasons :—

Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	12
Albuminuria	...	...	...	6
Unsatisfactory home conditions		...		5
Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	...		1
Eclampsia	...	...	...	2
Hyperemesis	...	...	.	1
Other Conditions	...	...	...	36

14 cases were submitted to Caesarian section.

The ward is situated in the most thickly populated part of the County, and serves a very useful purpose.

Difficult cases from the Eastern part of the County may be admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth, The City Hospital, Plymouth, and the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Exeter. Two cases were admitted to these Hospitals during the year.

Maternity Cases. In the 11 Institutions transferred to the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, there are 25 maternity beds, to which 54 women were admitted during the year.

In the Maternity Ward at the West Cornwall Miners' and Women's Hospital, Redruth, of the 63 cases admitted during the year, 24 were delivered by midwives and 32 by Doctors. In the other cases confinement did not take place while in the Hospital.

In the above 11 Institutions beds for children are used as required, but there is not always a special Ward reserved for children only. In 5 of the Institutions 15 beds are so reserved, and 19 children were admitted to these beds during the year.

Midwifery. The County is well covered by District Nurses who also undertake midwifery.

The Camelford Association now includes St. Teath. The Werrington Association includes St. Thomas (Launceston) Rural Area. An extra nurse has been appointed by the Redruth Association. Sennen has decided to start an Association.

The following are unnursed areas :—

In the East.—Part of Calstock, South Hill, the small parishes of Helland and Crantock.

In the West.—Pendeen, Sancreed, and Morvah.

There are 136 District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association, employing 154 Nurses, with four extra Emergency Nurses.

Number of births in the County, 4,191. Number attended by midwives acting as midwives, 2,190, i.e., 52% of the births. Last year it was 50.08%. Number attended by midwives acting as maternity nurses, 1,401, i.e., 33% of the births. Last year it was 36.42%. Total attended by midwives in either capacity, 3,591, i.e., 86% of the births. Last year it was 86.49%. In 1914, midwives, acting as midwives, attended 26%, and acting as maternity nurses, attended 17% of the births, a total of 43%.

Medical help was sent for by the midwives acting as midwives in 44% of their cases :—

- (1) For the mother, 622 times, i.e., 37% of their cases.
- (2) For the child, 91 times, i.e., 4% of their cases.
- (3) During pregnancy, 247 times, i.e., 11% of their cases.

Totals: 960 times, i.e., 44% of their cases.

There were 47 Still births, i.e., 2% of midwives cases.

Three mothers died, i.e., 0.1% of midwives cases.

Twenty babies died, i.e., 0.9% of midwives cases.

Squint. Arrangements are made for the examination of children under school age with Squint, and for the provision of glasses in necessitous cases. Two children under school age were so provided with glasses during the year.

Maternal Mortality. There were 8 deaths from Sepsis, and 12 from other causes connected with child bearing, making a total of 20 deaths. The following are the rates per 1,000 births, including still births in the last few years.

		Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total Cornwall.	England & Wales.
1919-22	...	0.76	3.26	4.02	—
1924	...	0.58	2.12	2.70	3.90
1925	...	1.82	5.05	6.87	4.08
1926	...	0.62	2.47	3.09	4.12
1927	...	1.27	3.17	4.44	4.11
1928	...	1.71	3.86	5.57	4.42
1929	...	1.94	3.24	5.18	4.33
1930	...	0.86	3.87	4.73	4.40
1931	...	0.85	2.78	3.63	3.94
1932	...	0.87	2.85	3.72	4.06
1933	...	1.81	2.72	4.53	4.23

The rates for particular years are very variable owing to the comparatively small number of births.

Ante-natal Examinations. The Council have adopted a scheme under which a midwife may arrange with a medical practitioner for an ante-natal examination of her patients. 310 such examinations were made during the latter six months of 1933.

Consultants. A second opinion was obtained for 3 patients under the Council's scheme.

Hospitals. One patient was removed to Hospital under the Council's scheme.

Work of the Health Visitors. The following is the work of the whole-time Health Visitors, and District Nurses acting as Health Visitors, for the years ended 31st March, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Health visits to mothers and children	59,294	56,422	61,509	58,812
Attendances at Clinics and Treatment Centres	...	292	285	324
Visits to tuberculosis patients	...	2,525	2,553	2,803
Sessions at Infant Welfare Centres	279	265	255	295
Lectures and talks to mothers	...	231	234	209
School inspections	...	645	651	677
Visits to homes of school children	5,643	5,357	6,460	6,161
School children followed up	...	2,061	2,692	3,216
Special visits to schools	...	311	608	893
Visits to boarded-out children	...			446

Excluding the Boroughs of Penzance, Falmouth, and Launceston, which have separate Health Visitors, the County Health Visitors and District Nurses acting for the County Council made the following visits:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
To Expectant Mothers—			
First Visits	2,588	2,739	2,875
Total visits	11,088	14,198	12,588
To children under 1 year of age—			
First Visits	3,939	3,937	3,571
Total visits	24,164	28,875	24,804
To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—			
Total visits	32,258	32,634	34,048

Infant Welfare Centres. No Centres are maintained by the Council. The following were the attendances during the year at the 17 Centres maintained by voluntary Associations in the County Maternity and Child Welfare Area.

		1932.	1933.
By children under 1 year of age	... ... ...	2,393	2,632
By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	... ...	4,693	5,584

Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year :

		1932.	1933.
(i) Children under 1 year of age	... ... ...	253	256
(ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	... ...	138	148

Percentage of notified live births represented in (i) above, 7.0.

The ante natal work is usually included in the work of the Infant Welfare Centres, but few attend. The only effective method of obtaining medical supervision is to refer cases from midwives to the medical practitioners who would be called in to attend them in cases of emergency during confinement.

Emergency Nurses. Four emergency nurses are provided by the County Nursing Association for the use of the County Council when required for the nursing of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, Puerperal Fever, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum. When not employed by the Council they are employed by the County Nursing Association and the District Nursing Associations.

Work of the Cornwall County Nursing Association for the year ended 31st March, 1934.

Number of District Nursing Associations	... ... ...	136
Nurses Employed	... ... ...	158

Of these, 14 are Queen's Nurses, 15 are Hospital Nurses with District Training, and the remaining 129 are village Nurses with the C.M.B. certificate, trained specially by the County for district work, at the Three Towns Training Home at Plymouth.

New patients attended by the Nurses :—

Medical	... ... ...	7,047
Surgical	... ... ...	4,905
Maternity and midwifery	... ... ...	2,987
		<hr/> 14,939
Total nursing visits	... ... ...	240,824
Casual visits	... ... ...	43,881
Nights on duty	... ... ...	1,682
Operations attended	... ... ...	288
Ante-Natal visits	... ... ...	12,588
Total receipts of the District Nursing Associations 1933-34		£24,252
Total expenditure of the District Nursing Associations 1933-34	... ... ...	£24,226

The receipts included :—

Subscriptions, donations and Midwifery Fees	... ...	£14,261
Other receipts (from entertainments, etc.)	... ...	£4,790
From the County Council	... ... ...	£4,115
Other Grants	... ... ...	£1,660

The £4,115 from the County Council includes :—Health visits and School Nursing, £574; Grant for maintenance of nurse-midwives, £2,295; Public Assistance Committee, £616; and £630 old Ministry of Health grant now paid through the County Council.

The following grants are made to the General Account of the Cornwall County Nursing Association by the County Council :—

For establishing new Nursing Associations	... ...	£250
For the training of midwives	... ... ...	900
For the maintenance of water beds	... ... ...	5
For the salaries and expenses of Inspectors of Midwives	... ...	500
For the maintenance of emergency nurses	... ...	100
Grant in place of the Ministry of Health Grant	... ...	650

A total of £6,291 was paid by the County Council to the Cornwall County Nursing Association, but as mentioned above, some of the grants are paid over to the District Nursing Associations by the County Association.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Facilities for treatment have been extended by the provision of 6 Clinics and also 14 beds at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, with Dr. W. W. Rentoul as Hon. Surgeon.

The following Clinics and Hospitals are available for children up to the School leaving age :—

Clinics. The Clinics are open for one session a week, the Surgeon being present on one session in the month.

Council's Scheme.

Truro.
Penzance.
Tuckingmill.
St. Austell.
Wadebridge.
Liskeard.

Devonian Scheme.

Launceston.

Plymouth Council Scheme.

Plymouth.

Hospitals.

Truro.—The Royal Cornwall Infirmary.
Exeter.—The Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital.
Ivybridge.—The Dame Hannah Rogers' Orthopaedic Hospital.
Plymouth.—Mount Gold Orthopaedic Hospital.

Work at the Clinics in 1933.

Attendances on the Surgeon's Days.

New Cases	Truro	Penzance	St. Austell	Wadebridge	Tuckingmill	Liskeard	Launceston	Totals.
Under 5 years of age	21	27	13	8	12	20	11	112
Over 5 years of age ...	19	38	49	31	19	36	22	214
Total Attendances								
Under 5 years of age	105	122	39	25	30	57	58	436
Over 5 years of age ...	157	226	204	130	107	113	124	1,061

Orthopaedic Hospitals.

Truro. Exeter. Ivybridge. Mount Gold,
Plymouth.

Number in Hospital 1.1.33.

Under 5 years of age	...	4	—	2	—
Over 5 years of age	...	8	—	—	—

Number admitted during the year

Under 5 years of age	...	25	1	6	—
Over 5 years of age	...	42	3	4	1

Number discharged during the year

Under 5 years of age	...	22	1	4	—
Over 5 years of age	...	43	—	3	—

Number in Hospital 31.12.33.

Under 5 years of age	...	7	—	4	—
Over 5 years of age	...	7	3	1	1

Average length of stay

Under 5 years of age	...	2.75 mths.	2 mths.	3 mths.	—
Over 5 years of age	...	2.5 mths.	4.7 mths.	2.7 mths.	1.4 mths.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF MIDWIVES FOR THE YEAR 1933.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise in the County during the year 1933 was 230. Of these 14 were to fill vacancies of Midwives who had ceased to practise in the County, and 2 were temporary appointments for holiday work, etc. This leaves a total of 214 midwives available for work at the end of the year, an increase of 11 trained midwives.

The Trained Midwives are working as follows:—

		1932.	1933.
Under Associations.			
(a) Under the C.C.N.A. ...		152	157
(b) Independent Associations ...		3	3
(c) Institutions		6	10
Working on own account ...		39	41
Total Trained Midwives ...		200	211
Bona-fide Midwives ...		3	3
Total Midwives		203	214

The Trained Midwives are of four classes:—

(1) Six months training only ...	6	4
(2) Village nurse-midwives, 15 months training	160	170
(3) Hospital Training and C.M.B.Certificate	23	25
(4) Queen's Nurses, Hospital, District, and C.M.B. Certificate	11	12
Total ...	200	211

14 Midwives ceased to practise in Cornwall for the following reasons:—

For work in other Counties	5
For Marriage	3
For Home Duties	1
For Further Training	1
For Ill-Health	1
For Private Work	1
For Work in Institutions	1
Retired	1

Number of Cases attended by Trained Midwives	3,586
As Midwife	2,189
As Nurse	1,397

Number of Cases attended by Bona-fide Midwives	5
As Midwife	1
As Nurse	4

Table Showing Cases attended by Midwives in Different Groups:—

C.C.N.A.

As Midwife	1,856		
As Nurse	1,134	Total ...	2,990

Independent Associations.

As Midwife	18		
As Midwife	18	Total ...	36

Private Midwives.

As Midwife	...	...	300		
As Nurse	...	...	144	Total	...
					444

Midwives in Institutions.

As Midwife	...	...	15		
As Nurse	...	...	1	Total	...
					16

During the year 780 visits of inspection were made, in addition to 69 special visits of enquiry; an average of about 4 visits to each practising Midwife.

Notifications Received.

		Trained.	Bona-fide.	Total.
Number of Cases attended	...	3,586	5	3,591
As Midwife	...	2,189	1	2,190
As Nurse	...	1,397	4	1,401
Number of Times Medical Aid sought.		959	1	960
For Mother	...	621	1	622
For Child	...	91	—	91
During Pregnancy	...	247	—	247
Number of Still Births.		110	1	111
As Midwife	...	47	—	47
As Nurse	...	63	1	64
Number of Deaths of Mother.		8	—	8
As Midwife	...	3	—	3
As Nurse	...	5	—	5
Number of Deaths of Child.		57	1	58
As Midwife	...	20	—	20
As Nurse	...	37	1	38
Number of Notifications of Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	112
Number of Notifications of Liability to be infectious	...	...	...	70

There is an increase in the number of Medical Aid Forms sent by Midwives for advice during the Ante-Natal period.

Still Births. Of the 47 cases notified 9 were cases where a Doctor had been called in during labour, 38 in which the midwife was acting alone, of these 20 were macerated and 18 were premature.

Maternal Deaths.

Of the 3 maternal deaths in which the midwife was acting as midwife, in one case baby was born before midwife was called, and on arrival midwife found patient with P.P.H. Medical Help was called in immediately. In the other 2 cases Medical Help was sent for on 3rd day for rise of temperature. The causes of death were certified as follows:—

1. P.P.H.
2. (a) Exhaustion. (b) Puerperal Fever.
3. Puerperal Septicaemia.

Liability to be a Source of Infection.

Of the 70 notifications received:—

43 were on account of rise of temperature during puerperium.

15 were on account of infants with discharging eyes.

12 were for illnesses other than maternity.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever.

Of the 43 notifications received for rise of temperature during the puerperium only 37 were notified by doctors as Puerperal Pyrexia, the other 6 being cases in which the temperature subsided almost immediately. Of the 37 cases notified :—

- 10 were cases in which the midwife had acted alone during labour.
- 7 were cases in which Medical Help had been sought during labour.
- 19 were cases in which the midwife was acting as maternity nurse.

Special nurses were supplied and arrangements made for nursing patients in their own homes where possible, 9 were sent to hospital, 2 were already in Nursing Homes.

- Of the 25 nursed at home 1 died.
- Of the 9 sent to hospital 2 died.
- The others made a good recovery.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

17 cases were notified; of these 12 cases were treated at home by nurses provided by the Council, and 5 were removed to hospital, all cases cleared up with no apparent damage to sight.

Emergency Nurses.

In addition to nursing cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, and treating cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum the Emergency Nurses have attended 42 maternity cases.

Ante-Natal Care.

There is again an increase in the number of Medical Help Forms sent for advice during pregnancy. The Midwives working under the C.C.N.A. have paid 12,588 visits to expectant mothers in their own homes.

Post-Graduate Course.

One midwife was sent by the C.C.N.A. for a two months Post-Graduate Course in London, and 20 midwives were enabled to attend the Post-Graduate Course held in Plymouth for one week. The midwives find these courses most helpful, and many more would like to attend but are prevented by pressure of work, and the inability to find means to supply temporary help.

Lectures arranged by the Cornwall Midwives Association have been very well attended, and our thanks are due to the medical men of the County who have given such helpful lectures gratuitously.

M. RIDEN,
Inspector of Midwives.

RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1933.

The following report is kindly supplied by Mr. A. Pearse Jenkin, the Hon. Secretary of the Cornwall Rainfall Association.

North-West Coast Streams.

Average.	Place.	Alt. ft.	Total Rain. in.	Amt. in.	Greatest Fall. Date.	Rain-days. .01 or over.
	St. Ives (Halsetown) Rev. T. C. Barfett	328	37.33	1.87	Oct. 10th	187 148
	do. Col. Findlay	300	34.42	1.97	Oct. 10th	185 141
	Lelant (Trevethoe), E. Courtice ...	50	37.14	2.15	Oct. 10th	176 140
	Gwythian, Caldwell Harpur	164	34.21	2.11	Oct. 10th	179 146
	Crown. Camborne Water Co. ...	511	40.62	1.94	Oct. 10th	188 152
	Camborne. Miss Osborne	402	39.03	2.29	Oct. 10th	142 129
46.47	Redruth. A. Pearse Jenkin	398	41.67	2.20	Oct. 10th	189 146
	St. Agnes. Dr. Whitworth	318	35.28	1.92	Oct. 10th	175 139
34.23	Newquay. Dr. Vigurs	190	28.24	1.33	Oct. 10th	171 126
	Wadebridge. Mrs. Beare	50	29.49	(monthly record)		
	St. Minver (Trewornan). Gen. Hext ...	30	30.58	1.75	Oct. 10th	184 141
	do. (Trebeherick). A. T. Roseveare ...	50	28.39	1.68	Oct. 10th	172 124
	do. (Polzeath) W. Poynter Adams ...	240	30.63	(monthly record)		
	St. Kew (Skisdon). Mrs. Braddon ...	100	33.94	1.88	Oct. 10th	190 147
	St. Petroc Minor. Miss Skilbeck ...	150	29.53	1.61	Oct. 10th	199 137
	Bodmin. Mrs. Leslie	484	40.33	1.39	Dec. 1st	210 162
	do. (Tredethy) Commr. Wilson ...	550	36.15	1.60	Oct. 10th	178 149
	Camelford (Stannon). F. A. West ...	800	45.01	1.78	Oct. 10th	204 165
	do. (Roughtor). A. W. Patten ...	940	46.49	2.10	Oct. 10th	176 159

Tamar Valley.

47.31	Mrs. Lethbridge. Egloskerry ...	513	35.27	(monthly record)		
	Launceston (North Hill). Miss Hale ...	475	44.43	1.79	Oct. 10th	190 158
	do. (Hexworthy) R. B. Rogers ...	270	34.28	1.60	Oct. 10th	180 124
	Drakewalls. J. D. Woolcock ...	573	40.08	1.51	Oct. 10th	168 142
	St. Mellion (Pentillie Castle) ...	150	37.95	1.75	Aug. 11th	169 128
	Torpoint (Wilcove). G. P. Jenkin ...	40	33.59	(monthly record)		
	Empacombe. Miss Algate	15	31.09	1.13	Dec. 1st	170 141
	Cremyll. S. B. Wilcox	25	29.01	1.05	Dec. 1st	167 131

South Coast Streams.

	Bolventor. Rev. S. J. Pethick ...	845	51.13	1.78	Oct. 10th	192 159
	Pensilva. B. T. Skentelbery ...		49.00			
	Liskeard. Miss D. P. Foster ...	320	39.53	1.79	Dec. 1st	175 148
	Looe. W. D. Clague	50	34.06	2.09	Aug. 11th	163 125
	Polperro. Mrs. Perrycoste	100	29.97	1.43	Dec. 1st	214 125
	Mevagissey. C. Metcalfe	100	35.13	1.30	Dec. 1st	175 141
	Lewarne. W. Rendell	420	48.32	1.70	Dec. 1st	189 155
	Lostwithiel, Robert Pease	110	41.36	2.22	Dec. 1st	175 136
	Fowey. C. I. Wellington	52	32.17	1.90	Aug. 11th	168 145
	Tregoney (Trewarthenick). P. A. Welman	200	35.52	(monthly record)		
	Tresillian, C. Nicholson	50	35.11	1.32	Oct. 19th	161 136
	Truro (Waterworks). W. J. Lean ...	71	36.60	1.42	Oct. 10th	172 151
	do. (Tregolls). Miss Rashleigh ...	65	36.96	1.57	Oct. 19th	192 147
	St. Day. R. R. Blewett	390	40.70	1.77	Oct. 10th	202 149
45.27	Gwennap. C. H. Beauchamp ...	240	43.66	2.04	Aug. 11th	192 151
	Devoran. R. J. S. Langdon	120	(36.25)	(monthly record)		
	do. Rev. A. A. Rashleigh	50	37.34	1.68	Oct. 19th	187 144
	Wendron (Ninemaidens). W. E. Benney ...	700	44.96	2.65	Aug. 11th	185 155

Average.	Place.	Alt. ft.	Total Rain. in.	Greatest Fall. Amt.	Date.	Rain-days. .01 or .04 over.
	Falmouth (Trefusis). Col. Trefusis ...	200	28.27	1.27	Oct. 19th	173 128
	do. (Ashfield). J. G. Stephens	96	34.84	1.52	Oct. 19th	194 137
45.40	do. (Observatory) W. T. Hooper	169	33.46	1.40	Oct. 19th	160
	Constantine (Port Navas). A. Mayne	60	33.97	1.34	Oct. 19th	186 144
	Penryn (Roskrow). Mrs. Stephen ...	550	39.03	1.61	Oct. 19th	158 137
	St. Martin-in-Meneage (Bosahan) ...	180	37.16	1.42	Oct. 19th	163 148
	St. Keverne (Lanarth). P. D. Williams	240	34.03	1.38	Oct. 19th	186 145
	Ruan Minor. Miss Shepherd	210	28.53	1.00	Oct. 19th	179 131
	The Lizard. A. Pearse Jenkin ...	244	28.02	(monthly record)		
	do. (H.M. Coastguard) F Carter	240	28.40	1.37	Oct. 19th	172 131
	Mullion. H. H. Penrose	178	29.79	1.25	Oct. 19th	177 125
	do. (Council School). E. J. Perry	206	30.61	1.27	Oct. 19th	176 133
	Sithney (Council School). R. Trend ...	304	44.78	(monthly record)		
	Penzance. S. C. G. Uren	55	36.60	1.78	Oct. 10th	184 143
	Madron (Trengwainton). Col. Bolitho	400	39.20	2.03	Oct. 10th	184 152
	Isles of Scilly (Tresco Abbey) ...	40	30.13	1.49	Oct. 10th	194 143

Devon.

36.34	Plymouth. H. V. Prigg	... ...	117	30.18	1.47	Dec. 1st	169	123
	Hartland. R. P. Chope	... ...	480	32.91	2.61	Oct. 10th	176	131

Remarks.

The year 1933 was remarkable for a low but very variable rainfall, the deficiency varying from only 4% at Gwennap to 26% at Falmouth, although these places are only a few miles apart.

Also the mean Temperature for each of the eight months, March to October, both inclusive, was above the average, the total excess at Redruth, amounting to 17.6 deg.: or 2.2 deg. per month. This was largely offset by the coldest December during records going back, at Newquay to 1892. At Redruth it was 2.2 deg. colder than any previous December in records going back to 1901.

There was also a very large excess of easterly Wind, indeed, quite contrary to the normal, wind with an easterly component was the predominant one during the year, amounting to 30%. The average of such winds, at Redruth, for the last ten years is 22%. During the last four years there has been a steady increase in the amount of easterly wind, from 20% in 1930 to 30% in 1933. The average for the five years 1924-1928 was 20%, and for the five years, 1929-1933, it was 24%. In the year 1923 the percentage was only 13.

A. PEARSE JENKIN,
Hon. Secretary.

Table I.

Total Number of Births and Deaths in each District during the year 1933.

DISTRICT.	ESTIMATED POPULATION 1933.	LIVE BIRTHS.							DEATHS.							
		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.	Rate.	Stillbirths.	Under 1 Year.			At all Ages.				
		1	2	3	4				8	9	10	11	12	13		
URBAN.																
Bodmin	5,603	28	34	1	..	63	11·24	5	1	1	2	31·74	24	42	66	
Callington	1,820	14	12	..	2	28	15·38	4	..	2	2	71·42	22	21	43	
Camborne	14,010	88	64	4	3	159	11·34	18	5	5	10	62·89	116	145	261	
Falmouth	13,320	97	98	3	3	201	15·09	22	8	7	15	74·62	96	98	194	
Fowey	2,290	9	5	..	1	15	6·84	2	..	..	..	..	11	15	26
Hayle	1,957	3	12	2	1	18	18·80	..	2	1	3	166·66	5	12	17	
Helston	2,522	10	16	1	..	27	10·70	1	1	2	3	111·11	23	19	42	
Launceston	4,152	32	26	..	2	60	14·45	2	2	1	3	50·00	32	36	68	
Liskeard	4,176	23	13	..	2	38	9·09	..	1	1	2	52·63	25	26	51	
Looe	2,944	13	13	1	1	28	9·51	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	40
Lostwithiel	1,349	12	13	1	1	27	21·49	..	2	..	2	74·07	12	12	24	
Ludgvan	1,856	19	18	..	..	37	19·93	2	3	3	6	162·16	16	18	34
Madron	3,181	23	18	3	..	44	13·83	2	1	..	1	22·72	25	21	46	
Newquay	5,656	20	32	2	1	55	9·72	5	..	..	..	..	30	41	71
Padstow	1,689	8	13	..	..	21	12·43	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	31
Paul	5,470	42	38	..	..	80	14·62	4	3	3	6	75·00	28	42	70
Penryn	3,447	36	24	1	..	61	17·69	2	5	2	7	114·75	30	27	57	
Penzance	11,250	71	60	3	7	141	12·53	3	4	1	5	35·46	79	118	197	
Phillack	3,174	25	25	2	1	53	16·69	5	2	..	2	37·73	18	22	40	
Redruth	9,722	79	52	6	1	138	14·19	7	2	6	8	57·97	68	82	150	
St. Austell	8,375	55	48	1	1	105	12·53	6	4	1	5	47·61	60	62	122	
St. Ives	6,556	36	42	5	1	84	12·81	5	5	1	6	71·42	49	60	109	
St. Just	4,311	35	25	1	3	64	14·84	5	2	..	2	31·25	24	30	54	
Saltash	3,679	20	20	1	1	42	11·41	..	1	1	1	23·80	21	39	60	
Stratton and Bude	3,880	33	21	5	2	61	15·72	2	1	..	1	16·39	25	29	54	
Torpoint	3,906	33	35	1	2	71	18·17	2	2	1	3	42·25	35	28	58	
Truro City	11,450	69	52	3	4	128	11·17	6	8	2	10	78·12	84	99	183	
Wadebridge	2,455	4	8	..	1	13	5·23	1	1	..	1	76·92	9	25	34	
TOTALS	-	148,100	937	837	47	41	1,862	13·00	111	65	41	106	56·92	1003	1,199	2,202
RURAL.																
Bodmin	10,260	89	58	4	4	155	15·10	17	5	2	7	45·16	68	65	133	
Calstock	4,371	30	26	2	1	59	13·49	1	1	..	1	16·94	22	29	51	
Camelford	7,342	53	52	..	4	109	14·84	1	2	4	6	55·04	37	49	86	
East Kerrier	9,256	71	55	2	3	131	14·15	9	6	4	10	76·33	56	71	127	
Helston	15,660	117	92	4	8	221	14·11	5	6	3	9	40·72	128	116	244	
Holsworthy (part of)	303	2	1	..	1	4	13·15	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Launceston	6,872	54	44	2	3	103	14·78	2	7	1	8	77·66	43	55	98	
Liskeard	14,180	95	92	4	5	196	13·96	10	4	1	5	25·51	105	92	197	
Redruth	16,020	120	106	16	4	246	15·35	14	10	3	13	52·84	96	136	232	
St. Austell	26,490	167	174	8	7	356	13·43	20	8	9	17	47·75	168	168	336	
St. Columb	12,190	92	71	2	3	168	15·78	7	3	4	7	41·66	72	64	136	
St. Germans	11,460	70	73	4	2	149	13·00	2	4	6	10	67·11	83	80	163	
Stratton	4,992	34	42	1	..	77	15·42	5	..	..	..	..	23	22	45
Truro	19,340	106	122	5	6	239	12·35	3	8	7	15	62·76	128	146	274	
West Penwith	10,240	55	56	2	3	116	11·22	9	2	2	4	34·48	70	81	151	
TOTALS	-	168,976	1155	1064	56	54	2,329	13·78	105	66	46	112	48·08	1,102	1,176	2,278
Whole County	312,076	2092	1901	103	95	4,191	13·43	216	131	87	218	52·01	2,105	2375	4,480	14·35
Scilly Isles	-	1,624	17	10	27	16·62	7	11	18	11·08

Birth and Death Rates calculated per 1,000 of the population.

Table II.
Infectious Diseases notified in each district during the Year 1933.

SANITARY DISTRICT	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pneumonia	Malaria	Totals		
URBAN																		
Bodmin	-	..	2	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Callington	-	3	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Camborne	-	15	..	40	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Falmouth	-	9	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Fowey	-	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11		
Hayle	-	6		
Helston	-	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6		
Launceston	-	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23		
Liskeard	-	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		
Looe	-	1		
Lostwithiel	-	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Ludgvan	-	2		
Madron	-	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9		
Newquay	-	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Padstow	-	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		
Paul	-	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Penryn	-	9		
Penzance	-	3	8	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Phillack	-	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20		
Redruth	-	12	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
St. Austell	-	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
St. Ives	-	..	1	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
St. Just	-	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23		
Saltash	-	2	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Stratton & Bude	-	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		
Torpoint	-	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Truro City	-	31	1	28	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Wadebridge	-	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
TOTALS	-	..	88	14	223	23	7	10	8	118	22	4	..	2	1	97	..	617
RURAL																		
Bodmin	-	6	3	..	5	6	4	..	24
Calstock	-	3	..	3	1	1	6	1	3	..	18
Camelford	-	2	1	3	..	5	4	..	16
East Kerrier	-	1	..	4	3	2	9	1	7	..	27
Helston	-	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	..	15
Holsworthy (part of)	-	1	1
Launceston	-	2	..	3	1	2	11	..	19
Liskeard	-	30	1	1	..	9	2	8	..	53
Redruth	-	17	..	25	3	2	1	19	2	17	..	86
St. Austell	-	..	1	12	5	1	19	5	13	..	56
St. Columb	-	..	1	7	1	1	1	7	3	4	..	25
St. Germans	-	..	1	23	11	2	1	24	..	62
Stratton	-	16	2	4	12	5	18
Truro	-	1	..	26	5	2	..	2	4	6	..	63
West Penwith	-	2	2	3	1	4	5	..	17
TOTALS	-	..	32	7	161	23	2	15	10	109	28	1	..	2	1	109	..	500
Whole County	-	..	120	21	384	46	9	25	18	227	50	5	..	4	2	206	..	1117

Table III.—Causes of Death in each District during the year 1933.

(M=Male, F=Female).

Table III.—Continued.

Table IV.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the Administrative County of Cornwall, 1933.
(Civilians only).

Table V.
HOSPITALS.

Note.—(a) = General, Medical, and Surgical treatment. (b) = Operating Theatre. (c) = Maternity Beds. (d) = Children's beds. (e) = Orthopaedic Department. (f) = Dental Department. (g) = Nose, Throat, and Ear Department. (h) = Ophthalmic Department. (i) = Dermatological Department. (j) = Laboratory. (k) = Light Therapy. (l) = Radium Treatment. (m) = X-ray facilities. (n) = Massage.

Voluntary, General, and Cottage Hospitals. Situated in Cornwall.

NAME.	Situation.	No. of beds.	Average No. Occupied.	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Facilities provided.	Special Features.
East Cornwall Hospital ...	Bodmin	24	20	249	72	a,b,f,m.	Three Private Wards (f) for extractions.
Falmouth and District Hospital	Falmouth	44	18	527	173	a,b,c,d,m,n.	Three Private Wards.
Fowey Cottage Hospital ...	Fowey	6	3	56	58	a,b,f,n.	One Maternity bed. Private Ward. Maternity case in private ward.
Helston and District Cottage Hospital ...	Helston	14	8	179	82	a,b,d.	Two private wards, often used for maternity cases.
Launceston Hospital and Rowe Dispensary ...	Launceston	10	7	129	210	a,b,f,m.	Two private wards.
Passmore Edwards Cottage Hospital ...	Liskeard	26	14	282	224	a,b,m,n.	Five private wards, 18 adults and 6 children.
West Cornwall Dispensary and Infirmary ...	Penzance	50	52 (including temporary beds).	842	200	a,b,d,f,h, m,n.	Private wards, 12 beds. The Edward Bolitho Convalescent Home.
West Cornwall Miners' and Women's Hospital ...	Redruth	57	25	595	—	a,b,c,d,m.	Three private wards and three more building. X-ray therapy
St. Austell and District Cottage Hospital ...	St. Austell	24	20	797	—	a,b,d,m,n.	Three private wards.
Edward Hain Memorial Cottage Hospital ...	St. Ives	10	4	73	—	a,b,f,k.	Two private wards.
St. Barnabas Cottage Hospital and Nursing Home ...	Saltash	22	13	129	—	a,b,c.	Five private wards. Chronic incurable cases taken at 30s. per week.
Stratton Cottage Hospital ...	Stratton	10	7	233	20	a,b,f,m,n.	One private ward. Two cots for children.
Royal Cornwall Infirmary ..	Truro	84	61	944	1,245	a,b,d,e,f, h,k,m,n.	Samaritan Fund. Convalescent Homes, Perranporth. Private Wards.
St. Michael's Hospital (Daughters of the Cross)	Hayle	54	40	320	830	a,b,k,m,n.	Private rooms. Diathermy.
Newquay Cottage Hospital ...	Newquay	18	11	—	—	a,b.	Ionisation. Radiant heat. New Hospital opened in July, 1931.
		<u>453</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>5,355</u>	<u>3,114</u>		

Voluntary Hospitals, situated outside the County.

South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital ...	Plymouth	240	212	3,493 (From Corn- wall, 735).	39,443 (From Corn- wall, 667).	a,b,c,d,e, f,g,h,j,k,l,m.	Clinic and beds for the treatment of Venereal Disease,
Royal Albert Hospital and Eye Infirmary ...	Devonport	61	49	942 (From Corn- wall, 64).	4,408 (From Corn- wall, 379)	do.	
Central Hospital ...	Plymouth	50	35	615 (From Corn- wall, 40).	5,813 (From Corn- wall, 250)	do.	It is proposed to amalgamate this and the two previous Hospitals.
Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary	Mutley	28	12	240 From Corn- wall, 81.	2,800 From Corn- wall, 283.		Special Eye Hospital.
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital ...	Exeter	225	—	3,348 (From Corn- wall, 30).	6,078 (From Corn- wall, 3).		Forty-two children's beds.
Tavistock Hospital ...	Tavistock	47	24	449 (From Corn- wall, 89).	278	a,b,f,g,m.	Four cots.
The Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital ...	Exeter	48	47	156	29	Special Orthopaedic Hos- pital.	Devonian Orthopaedic Scheme includes the Stratton District of Cornwall.
Dame Hannah Rogers' Orthopaedic Hospital ...	Ivybridge	24	24	40	—	do.	Cases admitted from Cornwall.
County Institutions.							
Tehidy Sanatorium ...	Tehidy	96	90	219	—	b,d,k,m.	All types of cases of Tuberculosis admitted. Medical Superintendent, Matron, 3 Sisters and 14 Nurses, Consulting Surgeon, Hon. Anaesthetist, Dental Surgeon part time.
County Mental Hospital ...	Bodmin	1,169	1,169	—	—	Mental cases only.	

Table V.—continued.

District Councils' Isolation Hospitals.

NAME.	Beds. (M.H. Scale of 144 sq. ft. per bed).	Situation.	Beds pro- vided.	Popu- lation.	Steam Disinfector.	Ambulance.	Districts Served.
Camborne Isolation Hospital ...	5	Camborne	12	14,010	No.	Horse ambulance.	Camborne Urban District.
Falmouth Isolation Hospital ...	8	Budock	18	13,320	Yes.	No.	Falmouth Borough. Site jointly with the Falmouth and Truro Port Sanitary Authority.
Newquay Isolation Hospital ...	2	Trevenson	8	5,656	Yes.	Horse ambulance.	Newquay Urban District.
Penzance Isolation Hospital ...	9	Alverton	12	11,250	Yes.	Horse ambulance.	Penzance Borough.
Redruth Isolation Hospital ...	5	Redruth	12	9,722	No.	No.	Redruth Urban District.
Stratton Isolation Hospital ...	4	Stratton	14	8,872	No.	Yes.	Stratton and Bude Urban Dis- trict and Stratton Rural Dis- trict.
Truro City Isolation Hospital	14	Truro	30	30,790	No.	Motor ambulance.	Property of the Truro City Council. Now used for in- fectious diseases from the Truro City and the Truro Rural District.
Redruth Rural Isolation Hos- pital ...	4	West Tolgus	12	16,020	Yes.	Horse ambulance.	Redruth Rural District.
St. Columb Isolation Hospital ...	3	Ennsworgey	5	12,190	No.	Motor ambulance.	St. Columb Rural District.
Truro Rural Isolation Hospital	3	St. Agnes	6	30,790	No.	Motor ambulance with Truro City Coun- cil.	This Hos- pital is now used for Small- pox cases from the Truro City and Rural Districts.
St. Germans Isolation Hospital	2	Wivelscombe	2	11,460	No.	No.	St. Germans Rural District, for Small-pox cases only.
Liskeard Joint Small Pox Hos- pital ...	7	Liskeard	7	27,026	No.	No.	For Small-pox cases from Lis- keard Borough, Callington Urban District, Torpoint Urban District, Looe Urban District, and Liskeard Rural District.
Falmouth Port Isolation Hos- pital ...	...	...	Budock	12	12	Joint site with the Falmouth Borough.	
Fowey Port Isolation Hospital			Fowey	4	4	Included in that for Penzance Borough.	
Penzance Port Isolation Hos- pital ...	...	...	Alverton				

Table VI. Public Assistance Institutions, Sick and Other Wards.

* In addition there are the following mentally defectives in the certified parts of the Institutions :—Bodmin, 25; Falmouth, 71; Total, 96.

Table VII.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensaries for the year 1933:

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	101	70	..	7	13	7	2	2	114	77	2	9	202	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	7	4	50
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	185	48	35	422
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	5
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	60	51	70	208
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	20	15	2	1	5	8	2	3	25	23	4	4	56	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the dispensary Register as tuberculous) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	262	112	116	696
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ..	355	293	10	9	65	65	28	19	420	358	38	28	844	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	10	7	55

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ... 943
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ... 48
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" 76
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ... 154
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 1,697
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 176
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—
 - (a) Personal 232
 - (b) Other 633
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) 863
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes 2,778
10. Number of:—
 - (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined 395 + 12 Drs.
 - (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 205
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above —
12. Number of "T.B. plus cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st 412

- (B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).
- Provided by the Council ... 5
- Provided by Voluntary Bodies ... —

Table VII.—continued.

(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December, 1933, in Institutions belonging to the Council.

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases.			For Non-Pulmonary Cases.			Total.
	Adults.	Children under 15. (included with Adults.)	Adults.	Children under 15	Total.		
Tehidy Sanatorium, Camborne ...	70		16	10	96		
Poor Law Institutions—							
Penzance	8	—	—	—	—	8	
Falmouth	2	—	—	—	—	2	
St. Austell	2	—	2	—	—	4	
Liskeard	4	—	—	—	—	4	
Torpoint	—	3	—	—	—	3	

(In most of the Poor Law Institutions, no beds are definitely allotted to Tuberculosis, cases being dealt with as necessary).

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year 1933 in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institutions Jan. 1st.	Admitted During the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males ..	0	31	29	..	2
	Adult females ..	2	31	32	..	1
	Children ..	1	19	19	..	1
	Total ..	3	81	80	..	4
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult males ..	38	71	65	6	38
	Adult females ..	37	67	55	12	37
	Children ..	15	7	12	..	10
	Total ..	90	145	132	18	85
GRAND TOTAL		93	226	212	18	89

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year 1933 in Poor Law institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males ...	3	11	8	4	2
	Adult females ..	..	5	1	2	2
	Children ...	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ...	3	16	9	6	4
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males ..	3	3	4	..	2
	Adult females ..	2	..	1	..	1
	Children ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5	3	5	..	3
GRAND TOTAL		8	19	14	6	7

Table VII.—continued.

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year 1933 from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis						For Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis						TOTALS		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous .. .	5	9	2	.. .	.. .	.. .	1	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	6	9	2
Non-tuberculous .. .	13	11	4	7	5	6	1	5	1	1	1	3	22	22	14
Doubtful .. .	1	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	1	1	.. .	.. .	2	1	1	3
TOTALS .. .	19	20	6	7	5	6	2	6	2	1	1	5	29	32	19

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year 1933 from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Grand Totals.			
		Under 3 months.			3-6 months			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.						
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.				
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Quiescent .. .	4	4	1	3	3	.. .	1	1	.. .	1	.. .	.. .	9	8	1
	Not quiescent .. .	2	2	1	3	2	.. .	1	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	1	6	4	2
	Died in Institution .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .
Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	1	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	1	.. .	1
	Not quiescent .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .
	Died in Institution .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .
Class T.B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent .. .	4	2	.. .	3	.. .	.. .	3	3	1	2	2	.. .	12	7	1
	Not quiescent .. .	6	7	.. .	3	6	1	6	6	.. .	1	1	1	16	20	2	
	Died in Institution .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .
Class T.B. plus Group 3.	Quiescent .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .
	Not quiescent .. .	5	5	.. .	4	1	.. .	7	4	.. .	1	1	.. .	17	11	.. .	
	Died in Institution .. .	4	5	.. .	.. .	4	.. .	1	2	.. .	1	.. .	.. .	6	11	.. .
TOTALS (Pulmonary) .. .		25	25	2	16	17	1	19	16	1	6	4	2	66	62	6	
																134	
Non-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	1	.. .	1	2	.. .	3	3	.. .	4	7
		Not quiescent .. .	1	1	.. .	2	2	.. .	2	4
		Died in Institution .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	1	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	1	.. .	.. .
Abdominal.	Quiescent .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .
		Not quiescent .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .
		Died in Institution .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .
Other Organs.	Quiescent	1	1	.. .	1
		Not quiescent	1	1	3	.. .	3
		Died in Institution .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .
Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent
		Not quiescent .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .
		Died in Institution .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .
TOTALS (Non-Pulmonary) .. .		1	2	.. .	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	5	5	6	16

Table VIII.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register ; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

		1926—1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
Previous to 1926		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. plus	
Disease	Arrested	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
Disease arrested	Adults Children	M. F.	2 1	8 3	.. ..	10 5	1 1	11 8	6 6	1 1	6 4	.. ..	7 5
Disease not arrested	Adults Children	M. F.	5 2	23 8	.. ..	3 2	26 10	2 3	14 12	18 1	1 1	....	....
Condition not ascertained during the Year		11 —		10 —		14 —		2 —		8 —		10 —	
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		27		4 51		5 60		30 5		49 5		59 5	
Discharged as recovered	Adults Children	M. F.	63 47	15 3	.. ..	1 4	27 17	21 1	8 3	....	....	....	....
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		92		1 23		3 27		6 26		12 4		44 3	
Dead	Children	M. F.	33 15	65 28	.. 18	33 48	39 50	6 6	114 40	58 30	9 2	23 13	26 25
Total written off Dispensary Register		262		16 136		57 209		267 20		218 115		353 61	
Grand Totals ..	..	..	289	20	187	62	269	297	25	267	120	412	80

Table VIII.—continued.

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

		Previous to 1926		1926-1928		1929		1931		1932		1933	
		Bones and Joints		Abdominal		Other Organs		Peripheral Glands		Bones and Joints		Abdominal	
Disease arrested	Adults | M. F.	5 | ..	1 | ..	6 | 1	3 | ..	2 | ..	..	2 | 2	1 | ..	3 | ..	4 | ..	1 | ..	2 | ..
	Children	1 | ..	1 | ..	10 | ..	1 | 1	12 | ..	..	1 | ..	3 | 1	4 | ..	1 | ..	1 | ..	1 | ..
Disease not arrested	Adults | M. F.	3 | ..	.. | ..	1 | 4	1 | ..	2 | ..	..	1 | ..	1 | ..	2 | ..	..	..	..
	Children	2 | ..	.. | ..	1 | 2	1 | ..	4 | ..	..	1 | ..	1 | ..	1 | ..	..	..	..
Condition not ascertained during the Year		4 | 1	.. | ..	2 | 7	5 | ..	2 | 3	10 | ..	2 | ..	1 | 2	5 | ..	1 | ..	1 | ..	1 | ..
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		16 | 1	1 | 4	22 | 28	2 | 7	5 | 42	11 | 11	4 | 3	3 | 3	21 | 21	6 | 10	2 | 2	2 | ..
Transferred to Pulmonary		.. | ..	.. | ..	.. | ..	.. | ..	.. | ..	.. | ..	.. | ..	.. | ..	.. | ..	.. | ..	.. | ..	.. | ..
Discharged as Recovered	Adults | M. F.	19 | 2	1 | 1	21 | 18	6 | 3	1 | 4	7 | 8	1 | 1	2 | 1	1 | ..	1 | ..	1 | ..	1 | ..
	Children	29 | 8	1 | 1	49 | 11	9 | 2	6 | 18	1 | 18	2 | 6	1 | ..	1 | 4	.. | ..	.. | ..	.. | ..
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		18 | 7	1 | 7	33 | 33	6 | 4	14 | 14	41 | 2	3 | 2	7 | 14	7 | ..	1 | 8	1 | ..	1 | ..
Dead	Adults | M. F.	4 | ..	1 | ..	5 | ..	4 | ..	6 | ..	1 | 3	1 | 10	5 | ..	2 | ..	2 | ..	1 | ..	1 | ..
	Children	3 | ..	.. | ..	1 | 4	1 | 4	.. | ..	.. | ..	5 | ..	1 | ..	1 | ..	1 | 3	.. | ..	3 | ..
Total written off Dispensary Register		86 | 18	4 | 4	22 | 130	46 | 15	8 | 25	94 | 6	9 | 2	10 | 27	13 | 13	4 | 1	2 | 20	2 | 1
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).		102 | 19	5 | 5	26 | 152	74 | 17	15 | 30	136 | 17	13 | 5	13 | 48	19 | 14	3 | 40	20 | 6	3 | 21

(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register.

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register.

(c) Reasons for removal of Dispensary Register.

(d) Total number of Dispensary Register.

Table IX.
WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

Registration, as at 31st March, 1932.

Section I.

Age Period.		Males.	Females.	Total.
0—5	...	3	—	3
5—16	...	9	12	21
16—21	...	4	6	10
21—30	...	12	12	24
30—40	...	21	9	30
40—50	...	25	32	57
50—60	...	50	63	113
60—70	...	84	108	192
70 and over	...	110	199	309
	Totals	318	441	759

Section II.

Ages at which blindness occurred.

Age Period.		Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	...	40	40	80
1—5	...	3	4	7
5—10	...	9	14	23
10—20	...	18	15	33
20—30	...	38	18	56
30—40	...	23	26	49
40—50	...	28	49	77
50—60	...	59	87	146
60—70	...	63	113	176
70 and over	...	37	75	112

Section III.

(a) Training and Employment. Age period 16 and upwards.

Employed—

By Blind Institutions—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
(a)	Workshops	3	1	4
(b)	Home Workers	11	9	20
All others not included in (a) and (b)	...	52	1	53
Total employed	...	66	11	77

Undergoing Training—

Industrial	...	1	1	2
Secondary	...	1	—	1
Unemployable	...	238	417	655
Total	..	306	429	735

(b) Occupations of Employed.

	Agents, Collectors, etc.	Basket Workers	Boot repairers	Chair Seaters	Ministers of Religion	Clerks, Typists	Dealers (Tea Agents, Shop- keepers, etc.)	Farmers	Hawkers	Home Teachers	Knitters	Labourers	Mat Makers	Musicians and Music Teachers	Newsvendors	Poultry Farmers	Straw Bagmakers	Tuners	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
Within Institutions for the Blind	1	3	...	...	...	1	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
In approved Home Workers Schemes	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	..	...	1	2	...	20
Others (not pas- time Workers)	7	1	1	2	...	15	4	5	...	..	...	6	2	...	2	4	..	1	50	
TOTAL	1	15	3	3	2	1	15	4	5	2	1	5	6	2	2	2	4	1	1	77

Section IV.

Physically and Mentally Defective (all ages).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a) Mentally Defective	26	27	53
(b) Physically Defective	27	35	62
(c) Deaf	11	16	27
(d) Combination of (a) and (b)	7	8	15
(e) Combination of (a) and (c)	2	1	3
(f) Combination of (b) and (c)	5	7	12
(g) Combination of (a), (b), (c)	2	1	3
Totals	80	95	175

Table X.
PUBLIC VACCINATION.

Return Respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were Registered during the Year
Ended 31st December, 1933.

1.	Registration District.	Number of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets as registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1932.		Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1934, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1934, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register", on account (as shown by "Report Book") of					Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received.			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
		Successfully Vaccinated.		Inausceptible of Vaccination.		Had Small-pox.		Died unvaccinated.		Postponement by Medical Certificate.		Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised.		Number of these Births remaining on 31st Jan., 1934, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9, and 10 of this Return).		Total number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1933.	
Bodmin ...		268	87	...	...	161	15	1	1	3	...	65	170		
Callington ...		72	10	...	...	52	7	1	1	2	...	9	51		
Camborne & Phillack ...		267	69	...	1	178	5	6	6	2	...	67	163				
Camelford ...		106	19	...	...	81	4	...	...	1	...	18	87		
Falmouth and Constantine		282	31	...	...	220	10	4	3	7	...	32	202		
Fowey ...		122	27	...	2	78	2	2	4	3	...	10	37				
Grampound ...		103	23	...	...	70	9	...	...	1	...	15	73		
Helston ...		240	14	...	...	151	4	...	3	9	...	27	146		
Illogan & Stithians		132	24	1	...	87	6	...	1	10	...	38	86				
Kenwyn ...		165	45	...	...	99	5	2	1	5	...	8	80		
Launceston ...		51	16	...	...	25	5	...	2	3	...	3	35		
Liskeard ...		159	10	...	...	90	1	...	...	3	...	58	92		
Looe ...		105	33	...	...	60	4	...	2	3	...	2	27	65	
Mevagissey ...		34	5	...	...	28	...	1	...	1	...	6	35		
North Hill ...		63	16	1	...	35	2	...	...	...	...	9	45		
North Petherwin		24	4	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	19	
North Tamerton		3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Penryn ...		112	10	1	...	96	3	1	1	1	...	7	76				
Penzance Eastern		192	22	...	...	144	8	1	1	...	...	17	19	133	
Penzance Western		391	57	1	...	282	25	3	3	4	...	16	38	284			
Redruth and Gwennap...		266	39	1	...	195	15	1	7	8	...	...	23	149	
St. Austell ...		257	39	...	...	202	14	...	1	1	...	...	47	193	
St. Columb ...		240	38	...	...	166	...	1	...	...	...	36	12	129	
St. Germans ...		217	65	4	...	92	2	1	2	51	...	49	96				
Stratton ...		124	60	...	...	61	1	2	...	...	...	66	64		
Tavistock ...		51	26	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	27	29		
Truro and Probus		233	66	...	...	140	12	6	1	7	1	66	115		
Totals ...		4279	855	12	...	2837	161	32	37	122	223	743	2655				